

SPECIAL CABLES
FROM CAPITALS
OF OLD WORLD

FOREIGN PAGE

NEWS GATHERED
FROM ALL PARTS
OF THE GLOBEREGARD POLITICAL
OUTLOOK HOPEFULLY

Recovery of Austrian Emperor
Has Been Great Relief
to Situation.

ASK FRANCE FOR LOAN

May Be Opening Wedge to
Get German Hands on
Paris Bourse.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The general political outlook is extremely bright, brighter than it has been for many weeks. The fact that the old Emperor of Austria has fully recovered from an illness far more serious than official reports made it appear has been a source of great relief to every statesman in Europe, and, with the Morocco affair practically settled, German relations with France are quite cordial, with every prospect of remaining so. The powers of the triple alliance have, indeed, the very best reasons for their apparent endeavors to retain the good will of France, for they are all in need of money, which France alone is in a position to supply.

Austria has indeed already begun confidential negotiations for a loan of \$200,000,000, to be issued in France, and everybody in Germany hopes that these negotiations may lead to a successful result for two very excellent reasons—in the first place, Austria would not have to turn to Germany for funds, and then it is argued in Berlin that the thin end of the wedge having once been introduced, the way would be paved for the introduction of the Paris bourse of German stocks and shares, which had long been the ardent desire of financiers in the fatherland.

Light Isolate Germany.

There is another side to this affair, however, which is a very worrying German statement, and this is as everyone in France knows, that Austria must raise money somehow, the French government may ask such guarantees from the dual monarchy that it would in time be compelled to leave the triple alliance and enter the triple entente, as Italy is already known to be inclined to do, and Germany would then again stand isolated, but the fear of such an event is made light of in Germany at present.

Reports from Vienna show that Austrian diplomacy takes an optimistic view of the international situation. The trouble with Russia will, it is thought, be settled very soon, and it is also held that the anarchy in China has passed the critical stage. On the other hand, the war between Italy and Turkey is generally thought likely to be quite some time yet, but with the fear of Italian action in Europe gradually eliminated, the war is held outside the two countries themselves.

Censorship Proves Wise.

Italy, which aroused the wrath of the whole European press by her drastic action against a set of war correspondents of the ultra modern school, who consider the use of strong words their principal duty, is now beginning to convince all unbiased parties that she had very good reasons for her action. Telegrams from the theater of war are, of course, still subject to a very strict censorship, but plenty of reports are continually coming to hand from conscientious war correspondents in letters which have not in any way been tampered with by the Italian authorities, and all these show that, though a war is being waged, which is accompanied by much bloodshed, the result of it must be cleaner and happier surroundings to all residents of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

Work, wages and food are already everywhere obtainable where the law prevails, and people no longer starve and die in the streets of starvation, like rotten sheep. The lowly laboring men and women throughout the wide region bounded by the shores between Egypt and Tunis, as threatened with the wrecks and ruins of old civilizations and races, are all ready, and will be still more, great gainers. Whatever there is of hope and wealth in modern life and progress, Italy brings to them with teaching hands.

Cost Will Prove Heavy.

The cost of the war will, of course, be a heavy burden on a comparatively poor country like Italy, and it was her unbalanced optimism which some terrified Italians displayed to shout at the beginning that the war would not cost Italy a single lire. The life of an Italian soldier. The official war estimates have been grossly inaccurate and optimistic. When it was maintained in the German press that the life in Tripoli could not be fought for less than \$1,000,000 a day, the idea was ridiculed in Italy, where military officers maintained that the cost would not reach one-fourth of that amount. As a matter of fact even Italian authorities admit that the cost is \$1,200,000 a day.

Still, let Italy win—and she should, without any terrible strain upon her blood or vigor—and she will be the richer and the stronger in many ways. A few millions or scores of millions sunk in extending Italy into Tripoli, and getting her emigrants and surplus population planted so much nearer home, appears to be a sound investment.

Former Wife
Of Drayton Is
Now Countess

THE Countess Suzannet, formerly Mary Constance Knower-Drayton of New York, who in 1907 obtained a divorce from Henry Coleman Drayton, a grandson of Mrs. William Astor, is now on her honeymoon with her husband, Count Jean Louis Suzannet, her third cousin, and brother-in-law, to whom she was married on December 28. The countess has embraced the Catholic faith, and her marriage received the pope's blessing.

DOG DETECTIVE RUNS
CRIMINALS TO EARTH

Animal Tracks Murderers
With Astounding Certainty;
Takes Trail Unhesitatingly.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
ODESSA, Russia, Jan. 13.—The best detective in the Odessa police is a sharp-eyed, bristled, "ornery" terrier named Spitz, that seems to have the instinct of a born sleuth. Recently Spitz traced three murderers, guilty of a double crime, when he was put on the trail thirty hours after the murder had been committed. He tracked two of the criminals to their hiding place in one village and a third to another place six miles away.

Another famous case of this wonderful dog was tracking three young men who had held up, beaten and robbed a local works manager and his assistant. When Spitz was brought upon the scene, he barked around a corner, and immediately started for the distant village of Mall Kulyanik. Here he saw three young men who were coming down the village street, and made a sudden dash for them. He seized one by the belt, and when pulled off fastened his teeth in the leg of a second. He was again torn away, but did not attack the third man. Spitz then went off on another trail, leading the police to a man who was hiding in a barn, where he was found, whom the dog immediately attacked. The three men were then taken to the hospital where they were held by one of their victims. The latter's assistant and the driver of their cab also recognized the three thugs.

MUSICAL MANUSCRIPTS
OF NOTED COMPOSERS

Special Cable to The Tribune.
PARIS, Jan. 12.—A wonderful collection of musical manuscripts has been left to the library of the Conservatoire by the late M. Charles Matheron, the former librarian of the opera. The collection is said to be one of the richest in existence, and M. Matheron spent a fortune in acquiring it. Through the generosity of M. Matheron, the collection has not been closed, the collection is known to contain several leaves of the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, numerous pieces of Mozart, Liszt, Schumann, and scores by Boieldieu, Halévy, Lalo, and all the contemporary composers. The Conservatoire already possesses the manuscript of Mozart's "Don Juan," a well-known sonata by Beethoven, and a special collection of the "Carmen" and "Armida." Up till now, however, no manuscript of Schumann had been obtained. A special room in the new premises in the Rue de Madrid will be reserved for this collection.

DISPLACE GIRLS IN
TOBACCO FACTORIES

Special Cable to The Tribune.
PARIS, Jan. 13.—The state tobacco factories of France have decided to replace the women and girls they employed by machinery. The fingers and lips of the cigarette makers are presumed to be insufficiently clean to satisfy the dictates of modern hygiene, and Carmen will be forced to seek employment elsewhere. To find it will not be easy for her. Whether the tobacco harms the girls or the girls the tobacco is not apparent from the official pronouncement, but figures are said to have been produced which prove the injurious nature of this manual labor. Even so, there are many who regard this discharge of such an army of workers as exceedingly unjust, and the unhappy cigarette girls are beginning a rather gloomy new year.

SUGGEST PLANS FOR
REDUCING ARMAMENT

Talk of Agreement Between
Germany and England Has
Varying Effect.

SOME FORESEE DANGER

Masses Favor Movement, but
Officials Are Extremely
Chary of Scheme.

BY PHILLIP EVERETT.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, Jan. 13.—The rumor is current in usually well informed circles that important announcements are soon to be made in regard to the movement in favor of an agreement for the limitation of naval armaments, so as to end the present rivalry which has saddled so heavy a burden on the maritime countries of the world. The suggestion has been made that the beginning is to be a friendly compact between England and Germany, based on a definite mutual understanding as to the relative sizes of the two fleets and the age at which old ships are to be replaced by new ones. The idea has been greeted with so great approval by the masses of the people in both countries that the conservative press has been scared and devoted considerable space and many well turned arguments to prove that such an agreement would constitute a national peril.

See Peril in Movement.

Here in England influential Tory papers point out that, although the idea is at first sight an attractive one, it is not practical because it ignores the initial difficulty that, whatever the mutual terms reached by England and Germany, their action would be binding on no other countries, and consequently while such an agreement was in force, Italy and Austria might so rapidly develop their navies that they might be able to destroy England's naval power in the Mediterranean. It is pointed out that naval power differs in its value under varying national conditions.

Advantage to Germany.

Germany's naval power, on the other hand, might become offensive—using the term in its military sense—because behind it there is one of the largest, and certainly not the least efficient, army in the world; once the North sea was bridged by a decisive naval victory, not only the North sea, but every sea which lies between England and the overseas dominions would be in Germany's control. This success would place at the disposal of the German military authorities the cheapest and most rapid means of military transport, and an army, an army by sea far more quickly than on land.

One particularly patriotic paper hails the prospect of an understanding between England and Germany with enthusiasm, but suggests that the basis for such a treaty is the navy, and the navy is the basis of the empire. The suggestion is that the navy is the basis of the empire, and the navy is the basis of the empire. The suggestion is that the navy is the basis of the empire, and the navy is the basis of the empire.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE
BECOMES POSSIBILITY

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, Jan. 13.—Although there is no immediate danger of a railway strike there is a nervous feeling in the trade circles of the London county council, the coal miners of the north, many of whom refuse definitely to be "led" by the miners' union in all matters of public life, and they are therefore in the most unexpected places.

One of the few days ago there was serious danger of London's firemen coming out on strike, but this affair was hushed up. The London county council is planning to strike the miners, and the council is planning to strike the miners, and the council is planning to strike the miners.

The increase in the wages and the value of the metropolitan police have been notified that body, but the men of the city force, which is entirely distinct from the west and force, are now complaining that they have not received equal advantage. For the moment the chief danger is the London county council, which is planning to strike the miners, and the council is planning to strike the miners.

BRING PHOTOGRAPHERS
UNDER GUILD SYSTEM

Special Cable to The Tribune.
VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The professional photographers of Austria have succeeded in persuading the minister of commerce to issue a decree bringing portrait photography within the "handicraft trades," like shoemaking, tailoring and the like. This means that, under the retrograde legislation passed recently in Austria, by which the medieval system of close guilds is being re-established, no one will be able to take and sell portrait photographs unless he has served a regular apprenticeship in the photographic studio and been admitted as a master of the guild. The leading photographers of Vienna, as of the other European capitals, include several ex-ammateurs who have only become professional photographers when they found their hobby could be made to pay. The arbitrariness of the decree is offensive enough, besides the harm done to a body of honest and legitimate tradespeople.



Photograph of an Italian manned aeroplane high above the city of Tripoli, maneuvering over the Turkish army, and below a squad of Italian soldiers firing at a troop of Arabs. The Italian army officers at Tripoli have found the aeroplane a splendid addition to modern warfare.

LITTLE PEACE FOR
KING AND QUEEN

State Duties Require Monarchs to Visit Nearly Every European Capital.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Not for very long will King George and Queen Mary, who both desire traveling, be permitted to enjoy their peaceful home surroundings in England, for state reasons make it necessary for them to start on an extensive tour of visits to the various capitals of Europe.

The first official visit will most likely be to Paris, which Queen Mary loathes as much as her late father-in-law loved it for very much the same reasons. From Paris the royal couple will return to England, to start shortly afterwards for Berlin, St. Petersburg and Copenhagen. Possibly a visit to Holland and Belgium will follow in the fall, but this may be postponed until 1914.

Foreign monarchs are likely to come to London on an official visit until after the king and queen have visited them in their own capitals. The German emperor and empress came to London in May last, but this was a private and not a state visit. The purpose of the emperor's visit was to unveil the memorial to his grandmother, the late Queen Victoria.

HOLDS TYPEWRITTEN
WILL TO BE VALID

Special Cable to The Tribune.
VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The question as to whether a testament is valid if written with a typewriter has been raised for the first time in the high court of Vienna. A Viennese actress, Fraulein Hilde Grossner, petitioned to set aside a typewritten will of her grandfather, by which she was disinherited. Although it was duly signed by the testator and attested by three witnesses, as prescribed in Austria, the petitioner's lawyer argued that the statute says that the will must be "written," and says nothing about one printed as with a typewriter. After a long argument the court decided that the will was valid on the ground that the typewriter is as much an instrument of writing as the pen, though more complicated, and pointed out that it could not be expected that the Austrian civil code should expressly mention typewriters, as it was promulgated just a century before these machines were invented.

CROOK USES POWER
OF VENTRILOQUIST

Imitates Voices of French Officials and Swindles Charity Organizations.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—A young swindler who turns out to be an accomplished ventriloquist, has recently been using the Paris telephones very profitably in defrauding a number of charity organizations.

Cleverly imitating the voice of M. Felix Roussel, president of the Paris municipal council, he first rang up M. Perret, vice president of Les Vieilles, and strongly recommended assistance in "the case of a good fellow named Mathieu," who was in great need. A little later a man giving the name of Mathieu presented himself and was given a comfortable sum of money from the funds of the society.

For weeks this fraudster by telephone was successfully working on various societies, the voice always being that of some influential public man. Again M. Perret was rung up by M. Roussel, who said: "It is again about Mathieu that I am phoning to you. We are very much interested in him. M. Delaunay and I, to M. Roussel's voice stopped and M. Perret heard quite plainly the voice of the prefect of the Seine, M. Delaunay.

SWISS FIND ENGLISH
NECESSARY TONGUE

Special Cable to The Tribune.
GENEVA, Jan. 13.—That English is rapidly becoming "a necessary tongue" in Switzerland, especially in the hotel and commercial circles, is proved by an innovation which the state council of Bale canton intends to introduce into its university. English languages and English literature—with three different professors—will be opened in the near future at Bale university, bringing up the number of professors from fourteen to seventeen. Every Swiss, of course, learns French and German at school, but English has become so important of recent years in Switzerland, especially in the hotel and commercial "industries," that many Swiss parents insist upon their boys learning English at school, regarding the language as a commercial asset.

SISTER TOWNS FIGHT
FOR GAMBLING BOOTY

Trouville and Deauville No Longer Harmoniously Share Strangers' Losses.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—One always thought that Trouville and Deauville, those famous twin-sister towns, lived in perfect harmony and in affectionate agreement to fleece the visitor in August between them, but Trouville has fallen out with Deauville, and the case is pending before the highest competent jurisdiction in France—the council of state. Trouville has a casino, as every visitor well knows, and green baize tables, which every visitor likewise knows. The net profit from these tables has hitherto been divided with sisterly harmony between Trouville and Deauville, but the latter town decided to build a casino of her own, and applied to the home office for leave to start a green baize table also.

Trouville thereupon said, in other words: "If you mean to fleece visitors at bacara on your own account, there will be unfair competition, therefore you shall not have your share of the plunder which visitors left upon our tables last August," and refused to hand over to Deauville her usual portion of the booty.

Deauville turned to the prefect of the department, who gave a decision ordering Trouville to disgorge at once an installment of \$500 in favor of Deauville, and threatening, in default of payment, to issue a further order for the balance—namely, \$11,000—making a total of \$11,500.

FOUNDLING SOON TO
BE BLUSHING BRIDE

Special Cable to The Tribune.
PARIS, Jan. 13.—The announcement of the approaching wedding of Mile. Lucie Bagarre recalls a pretty incident which took place in the Latin quarter eighteen years ago. The quarter was that year in a ferment for ten days following a riot at the "Quint's ball." Police and cavalry charged daily. Students upset buses and set newspaper kiosks on fire, and one student was killed by a missile thrown by some Frankish hand. In the midst of the row one day some young artists discovered a deserted baby lying on a doorstep. They adopted the foundling, who was brought up at the expense of the Students' association. She was called "Lucie," being found on the day of the festival of St. Lucie, and Bagarre, which means "fray."

MOTION FILM RULES
THE PARISIAN MIND

Picture Theaters Added 'Almost Daily to Already' Large Number.

BEST ACTORS APPEAR

Exacting Work Required of Performers Who Take Parts of Heroes and Villains.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
PARIS, Jan. 13.—Two more cinematographic theaters have been opened in the center of the city within the past few days, and the end is not yet. The "cinema" is the king of the boulevards, and although one cannot walk a hundred yards without coming upon one of these living picture places, there never seems to be enough of them to accommodate the public. When the jerky, explosive films first produced were exhibited no actor of any standing would have listened to a proposal that he display his art before a cinematograph operator. He would have considered it an insult to his profession.

But all that is changed. Le Bargy, Luguenot, even Rejane, see nothing humiliating in "posing" for the motion picture theaters, and anyone who pays the price can see them on the screen in Paris at the present moment.

Act Everything and Everywhere.

Mlle. Mistinguett, the brilliant and amusing variety artist, is one of the latest recruits to the repertoire of "cinema." Commenting on her experiences the other day, she said:

"I have perhaps 'posed' three hundred times, and have interpreted all sorts of roles in all sorts of places: at the cinematographic theater at Vincennes, in the street and in the woods, in cellars and on roofs, at the seasons and on the mountains, in the 'zomolite' and at the Pavilion d'Armenouville. I have climbed ladders and escaped by the window, I have hung suspended from fragile branches over precipices, made my way all along telegraph lines, jumped into space with a parachute, and fallen into the water. I have been adored by grand dukes, deceived by treacherous 'rascals,' and beaten by the 'chevaliers de la Maub,' in cloth caps and canvas slippers. And I have more than once had real black and blue marks on my arms, for at the 'dine' you must play the game, strike good and hard, and give and take real knocks. Any sham work, any trickery, is seen immediately, and may spoil the effect of a first-rate scene.

An Art in Itself.

"In the restricted space of the picture stage you must give the impression of life and movement, walk, jump, supinate, struggle, and be careful not to disturb the scenery, which would be disastrous from a photographic point of view. In the middle distance or the background you may gesticulate with animation, but when you are at the front of the stage you must play slowly, with large and deliberate movements, hardly moving the lips; otherwise the film will be 'fou' when it is developed. But it is a delicious art, although sometimes it is very difficult to keep a serious face when you hear the texts composed by the actors to fit their roles. One is cold and correct, and says only what is permitted to a gentleman; another is of a commoner type, and makes a liberal use of slang; while a third is a 'farceur.'

"The Empress Josephine, whom Napoleon has just made unhappy by his jealousy, implores him to respect himself, and her queenly and dignified attitude makes a profound impression on the public. Had they been present at the cinematographic theater they would have known that what Josephine really said to Napoleon was:

"Oh, la barbe, n'est-ce pas, espèce de truffe! (A free translation of this is: 'Oh, the beard—is it not a bunch of spinach?')

"But these actors who take liberties with the text are sometimes found out in unexpected ways. Some time ago a moving picture act was given at the National Institute of the Deaf and Dumb. The inmates of this institution are accustomed to read the lips of those who speak, and their surprise on learning what some of the historic personages on the screen really said was very comical."